



KDI SCHOOL
KDI School of Public Policy and Management



The Asia Foundation

2020 Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation (AADC) Webinar Series

Changing Landscape of Development Cooperation Amidst and Beyond COVID-19 in Asia



Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation

Organized jointly by KDI School of Public Policy and Management and The Asia Foundation, the “Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation” (AADC) dialogue series brings together development experts and government officials from the Asia region and beyond to share perspectives and to facilitate learning between and among “emerging” and “traditional” development actors.

Beginning in 2011, the series is now in its 10th year, and has maintained its focus on Asian approaches to development cooperation—at the time, a novel topic of discussion in the changing aid landscape. Over the years, the dialogues have approached Asian development cooperation from different angles: pro-poor inclusive growth (2012), climate change mitigation and adaptation (2013), social mobility (2014), the future of South-South cooperation in the region (2015), the role of non-state actors in Asian development cooperation (2016), approaches that Asian countries undertook in tackling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on urbanization and female empowerment (2017) via their cooperation programs, conflict prevention and peacebuilding (2018) and industrial revolution 4.0 and the future of work (2019).

This year’s AADC dialogue discussed the changing landscape of development cooperation amidst and beyond COVID-19 in Asia. The discussion included the new demands and dynamics of official development assistance and/or south-south cooperation in developing Asian countries on COVID-19, the growing roles of non-state actors in response to COVID-19, and Asia’s multilateralism beyond COVID-19. The dialogue was held as a public webinar. This report covers the proceedings and outcomes of that public webinar, featuring presentations and discussions by government, academic, NGO personnel, and multilateral organizations across Asia.

Objectives of the AADC Webinar Series

- To examine the ways COVID-19 has impacted the future of Asian development partnerships in the region
- To explore how the actions of Asian NGOs and private sector actors during COVID-19 has

increased opportunities to involve non-state actors in regional development efforts going forward

- To scrutinize Asian multilateralism, its impact during COVID-19 and its future beyond

Opening

Welcome and Opening

Gordon Hein, Senior Vice President of Programs at The Asia Foundation, stressed the need to undertake the discussion to broaden the spaces for Asian development cooperation through platforms such as AADC. He mentioned that in less than a decade, Asian development cooperation has changed the whole ecosystem of international development cooperation. In this current pandemic, Asian resources (public, private, NGO) have contributed enormously to response, recovery, and research. He also shared the objectives over the next three days of the webinar and welcomed and thanked all the participants.

Wook Sohn, Associate Dean and Professor of KDI School, explained how the COVID-19 outbreak has changed the landscape and how cross-border coordination and impactful policy measures are efficaciously implemented. The virus continues to threaten public healthcare systems, education, social security, and political stability around the world, and will leave long-lasting marks on the economy and global governance. He stressed the need to go beyond the traditional aid agenda, underscoring the importance of a knowledge-sharing approach to COVID-19, and laying out a variety of mutual learning initiatives across the region.

Kwang Kim, Country Representative of The Asia Foundation Korea, thanked all for joining the virtual AADC webinar series, and especially the KDI School for its long relationship with the Foundation. He stressed the importance of having this dialogue during this time of pandemic. Across Asia, as in other parts of the world, COVID-19 has had a significant impact on public health and safety, economic security, governance, and political stability. He expressed his hope that through the sharing of experiences and lessons, and through the collective experience and wisdom, people will be better prepared for future crisis and response.

New Demands and Dynamics of Official Development Assistance and/or South-South Cooperation on Asian Developing Countries in Covid-19

This session explored the challenges and growing demands for aid and investment in Asian recipient nations to respond to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. The global pandemic threatens public health and safety, but also presents social, political, and economic challenges, as well as restrictions on mobility and civic/commercial activity. For developing countries, with larger populations, fewer resources, existing public health crises and multifaceted development challenges, managing and recovering from this crisis will not be easy. There are increasing demands for international development to assist in addressing the short-term and long-term effects caused by COVID-19 on developing economies.

Moderator **Anthea Mulakala** _Senior Director

International Development Cooperation, The Asia Foundation

Speakers **Sultana Afroz** _Honourable Secretary and CEO

Public-Private Partnership Authority, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh

Huck-ju Kwon _President

Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation (KAIDEC)

Wang Chen _Assistant Research Fellow

Institute of International Development Cooperation, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC)

Sultana Afroz presented an overview of the growing demand for infrastructure investment in Bangladesh. Since the COVID-19 outbreak has significantly impacted infrastructure development and the global economy, it has emerged as the black swan event of the century. She explained the COVID-related challenges in Bangladesh, such as financial liquidity problems due to the halting of investment contracts, lenders—who have leveraged exposure—affected by the pandemic, continuations of supply chain interruptions, upcoming projects delayed or cancelled, and the diversification of infrastructure funds and investor portfolios. The Bangladeshi government, under Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, has taken strong action and begun initiatives to confront these challenges and turn them into opportunities. Bangladesh is aiming for 7.4% annual average GDP growth, infrastructure investment targeted at USD 12.5 billion, with 30% of that (USD 3.8 billion) from Public-Private Partnership (PPP) investments. Ms. Afroz elaborated that infrastructure investment is essential for long-term economic development and PPP is a great tool to start things off. She explained how the government of Bangladesh is receiving tremendous support from international sources and its development partners. The IMF has approved emergency loans totaling around USD 732 million to help the nation during the crisis, while the pipelines of foreign assistance has opened, with the Bangladeshi government receiving record foreign aid from

its development partners, who in turn are prioritizing projects related to COVID-19. Ms. Afroz concluded with an overview of the PPP Authority's efforts in the areas of technical assistance, advisory support, investment and capacity building, and her certainty that Bangladesh will become stronger as it overcomes the challenges it presently faces.

Huck-ju Kwon introduced Korea's International Development Cooperation in Response to COVID-19. Starting with a global overview of COVID-19, he added that different countries have shown different capabilities to respond, elaborating on the Korean government's resilience and decisiveness. The "Test-Track-Treatment and Containment" policy has been very effective, but the national crisis management and national health insurance systems were already in place beforehand, which made it much easier for the government to coordinate its efforts to contain the virus. At the international level, Korea is offering international assistance with COVID-19 responses, providing humanitarian support in the immediate term, and assisting with public healthcare in developing countries in the current mid-term, and with building economic resilience for economic recovery and social development. Beyond COVID-19, he stressed the importance of building institutional resilience by extending social security for the informal sector, constructing health-care systems that include health insurance, community care, contributions, benefits and adequate administrative capability, and the Universal Child Grant. Also, essential to recovering from the post-pandemic recession is the need for efforts to prevent further infection, support migrant workers, start public work projects, and reestablish global production chains. He believes Korea needs new approaches, changing from labor-intensive to capital-intensive cooperation, know-how to deep knowledge-based cooperation, from process- to results-oriented ODA with a clear vision and policy objectives.

Wang Chen explained China's development assistance approach, challenges in the context of COVID-19, and suggestions for the way forward. Ms. Wang began by explaining the basic features of China's ODA, which is based on south-south cooperation, non-interference in the internal affairs of other developing countries, equality, and respect, remaining realistic while striving for the best, and emphasizing efficiency and practical results. COVID-19 wasn't the first international health emergency that China responded to, as it had Ebola outbreaks in 2014 and 2015. However, domestic situation around COVID-19 brought new and more challenging difficulties this time around. China has dispatched emergency public health and medical teams, mobilized long-term medical teams to support local efforts, donated diagnostics, PPE, and other medical products, and initiated emergency projects to construct health facilities. In terms of demand, she explained that shocks to the healthcare system will have ripple effects. Countries need wide coverage and equitable distribution of good quality basic healthcare to improve health security. She also stressed logistics difficulties, resource constraints, and interests to health issues may weigh down as time goes by. However, we are still not prepared for the next outbreak. She concluded with suggestions for development cooperation providers to think more boldly and be more flexible, to support global solidarity, multilateralism, and international cooperation, to give more weight to

health issues in their international development cooperation strategies, and to engage more with the global South as a provider of solutions.

Questions & Discussion

The audience asked about the part that Chinese CSOs have played in the region's COVID-19 response and how the pandemic has strengthened China's partnership with civil society in its South-South Cooperation. **Ms. Wang** pointed out that China needs to strengthen its partnership with civil society in its South-South Cooperation, and that she believes the government is encouraging NGOs and its overseas embassies to play larger parts. However, overall government collaboration with CSO efforts needs to be strengthened, especially with research institutions and the philanthropic sector.

There were questions on the possibility of cooperation and coordination specifically in Asian countries. **Huck-ju Kwon** explained the desirability of international collaboration among East-Asian countries, but things are tricky in that area. However, there is definite need for more collaboration at the government level. **Wang Chen** added that if it starts from civil society or the level of research institutes, Asian countries will gradually identify more ways to collaborate and expand upon that.

Sultana Afroz stressed the importance of South-South Cooperation and stated that even though Bangladesh is receiving support through international cooperation or developed countries, strategic plans and knowledge sharing amongst South-South countries are extremely important to recovery from the pandemic. Additionally, since Bangladesh has a huge population, it is vital for the government to engage with international NGOs, development partners, and civil society to assist with vaccine distribution to the Bangladeshi people.

The audience also asked **Huck-ju Kwon** for more details on Korea's labor-intensive and capital-intensive cooperation in terms of ODA. Mr. Kwon stated that Korea is no longer an emerging donor, but a responsible member of the international community. However, he believes that Korean ODA needs to be improved with better capabilities. He suggested more ODA but fewer personnel, more program-based activities, greater budgetary support, and more multilateral collaboration.

Asian Non-state Actor's Growing Roles in Response to Covid-19

This session was titled, “The Growing Role of Non-State Actors in Response to COVID-19.” Asian non-state actors are critical to development cooperation and have played a significant part in addressing the COVID-19 crisis. These actors, including grassroots NGOs and local firms, responded with agility to those in need, providing much needed social safety nets. However, challenges to NGOs and corporations continued, including travel restrictions, financial limitations, and additional costs for staff safety. The second session of AADC 2020 discussed the roles of Asian non-state actors, including NGOs and businesses, during the COVID-19 crisis, and aimed to identify the challenges and opportunities for greater cooperation among and across Asian NGOs and businesses during and after crises. The session also examined the implications for broader Asian development cooperation involving non-state actors.

Moderator **Woojin Jung** _Assistant Professor

Core Faculty, Global Health Institute at Rutgers University

Speakers **Daeshik Jo** _Secretary General

Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation (KCOC)

Haoming Huang _Vice President

China Global Philanthropy Institute (CGPI)

Kyong Yong Song _President

The Korea Social Value and Solidarity Foundation

Jahnabi Phookan _President

FLO the Women's Wing of FICCI

(Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry)

Daeshik Jo discussed the Korean CSO response to COVID-19 and their partnerships with the Korean government. Starting with the Korean development CSO responses, he explained they are supporting developing countries to promote prevention efforts, employment, psychosocial support, educational materials and training, and strengthening health systems and workers. He also shared the response of his own organization, KCOC, which is sharing knowledge, experience, and information for capacity building, as well as engaging in advocacy and global campaigns. With these efforts, the government launched a fund (with a fast-tracked budget) for the COVID-19 response of the public-civil society partnership program, with a focus on vulnerable groups. Additionally, he believes that the main challenge in international development cooperation is the working relationship between government and civil society. Building social resilience and the right ecosystem will be additional challenges for the government sector.

Haoming Huang shared his thoughts on the global response to COVID-19 by Chinese NGOs, which currently cover at least 150 countries on 6 continents. He shared three characteristics about these actions. First, the amount of donations shows an increasing trend and the donations are guided by demand. Secondly, the details of global responses highlight the growth of Chinese experience. Lastly, the global responses of Chinese NGOs are mainly carried out as cross-border collective actions. He also shared the challenges that Chinese NGOs are facing, which include a lack of smooth international channels or a cooperative network to facilitate their global actions. These make it difficult to establish independent offices overseas. However, the biggest problem is the lack of national laws and policy support for NGOs. He suggested that NGOs need to strengthen their cooperation with the government and global organizations and need to use technology and cooperation networks well while actively integrating with the government and organizations to build bilateral partnerships. He also emphasized their need to strengthen and cultivate professional capabilities and talent.

Jahnabi Phookan shared the role of Indian business in response to COVID-19 and PPPs, and PPPs in regional and global development challenges. India has also been greatly impacted by COVID-19, and most entrepreneurial businesses and businesses owned by women have experienced massive declines in revenue. She explained that migrant workers, daily wage earners, start-ups, and nano entrepreneurs have been most affected but remain quite optimistic about a bounce back. Working remotely appears to be effective but is offset for women by an increase in domestic responsibilities. She also mentioned the challenges related to lack of customer demand and supply chain disruptions. Her organization, FLO, creates response strategies to COVID and ways to adjust to a post-COVID ecosystem. In the short term, they are supporting migrant workers, frontline COVID warriors, people with COVID-19, women, and, especially children living below the poverty line. They are also performing impact studies on female entrepreneurs, agriculture, tourism, semi-businesses, and the disabled sectors. In the long-term, they are engaged in a village adoption program to create integrated rural development with sustainable practices. Women can sell their stock and upload them on e-commerce sites. As an example of public, private and people partnership, KT, a major Korean ICT company, has developed a Global Epidemic Prevention Platform (GEPP) and a platform to prevent the spread of infectious disease. The “AarogyaSetu,” app is helping to digitalize India and improve the health and well-being of every Indian. She believes that COVID-19 has made individuals and countries think differently, and that we all have responsibility to share our experiences and ideas to combat the pandemic.

The **Rev. Kyong Yong Song** introduced the role of social finance in responding to the COVID-19 crisis. COVID-19 has had a tremendous impact on employment, global value/supply chains, vulnerable groups of society, and the social economy. He explained that, while the number of Social Economy Enterprises (SEEs) has increased rapidly in the past 10 years, it remains critical to establish a self-sustaining social finance ecosystem. His organization, Korea Social Value and Solidarity Foundation (SVS), has launched an “Altogether Crisis Response Fund,” together with 24

social finance institutions, government-funded public institutions, NPOs, and private companies to resolve the bottleneck in the provision of government emergency loans. In preparation for transitioning to the post COVID-19 environment, he pointed out the essential nature of building financial products to assist workers unable to access state welfare. States should come up with institutional support for these workers, and at the same time, self-supporting efforts, such as mutual aid programs, can go hand in hand with state support. Mr. Song concluded that we should not simply be recipients and targets of help and assistance, but actively provide as well. He believes that this pandemic can serve as an opportunity to rethink the way we finance and structure the economy and society and the role of civil society organizations.

Questions & Discussion

The audience wanted to hear more about what the government and private partners are doing in the Indian context. **Jahnabi Pookan** answered that basically public and private partners are working together, supporting each other in building health apps, giving out free meals, designating certain hospitals to exclusively deal with COVID-19, etc. She is proud that all sectors, including the corporate, are uniting to fight the virus. She also mentioned that her organization has reached out to women in 7 different regions to talk about collaborative business. She said it has been very fruitful to hear from women.

Daesik Jo explained that the several months of COVID-19 have been a time for reflecting on and restoring the original directions for Korean NGOs. Before the pandemic, they were more preoccupied with delivering services and activities, and sometimes forgot about their values and goals. He also mentioned the importance of “local empowerment,” for local organizations and resources. It is a difficult time, but he believes it has been a time of great awakening for Korean NGOs, and this is a positive sign towards deepening relationships locally and globally in the coming days.

There were further questions about Korea’s situation and the challenges for vulnerable social groups. **Rev. Kyong Yong Song** pointed out that a well-equipped social security net is an urgent need and must have legal, institutional, and political grounds. The community-based activities of local NGOs are also vital. In emergency situations, such as the current pandemic, close working amongst NGOs and their mobility are key points to successfully handle the crisis. Due to Korea’s previous experience with the IMF during the Asian financial crisis (of 1998), basic social security nets have already been built. However, policy and regulations are needed after identifying the most realistic steps and the speed at which NGOs can reach vulnerable groups is critical.

Haoming Huang also shared his thoughts about the challenges confronting Chinese NGOs. Generally, they are suffering from COVID-19, and some are not able to survive due to huge

financial pressures. Many NGOs have a hard time raising money. An innovative approach to fundraising is very important. Moreover, transparency in civil society is a very difficult topic in China. He believes that it remains necessary to identify the most effective way to deliver funds where they are needed.

Session III **Asia's Multilateralism Beyond Covid-19**

This session was titled, “Asia’s Multilateralism Beyond COVID-19.” The COVID-19 crisis has revealed the extent of global interdependence and increased the importance of multilateral action. Addressing the social, economic, and political challenges exacerbated by the crisis demands an urgent and robust multilateral system which can leverage resources, accelerate policy responses, and mobilize political support. COVID-19 has tested the multilateral system and revealed mediocre outcomes. The third session of AADC 2020 focused on multilateralism in Asia’s present and future, extracted lessons for regional and multilateral cooperation from the pandemic experience, and charted a way forward.

Moderator Ms. Nandita Baruah _Country Representative

The Asia Foundation India

Speakers Rodora Babaran _Director

the Human Development Directorate of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community of ASEAN Secretariat

Ganbold Baasanjav _Head

UNESCAP East and North-East Asia Office

Anuradha Chenoy _Former Dean

School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Renzo Guinto _Director

Global Health Program, St. Luke’s Medical Center College of Medicine, the Philippines

Rodora Babaran started by explaining ASEAN’s experience with infectious diseases in the past. The region has been affected by several diseases in past decades, including SARS, H1N1, MERS, and the Zika virus, among others. The ASEAN health sector responded immediately again to COVID-19, making for an early and sustained regional response. Interventions from non-health sectors such as tourism, defense, and economics were also initiated. ASEAN also mobilized regional mechanisms for cooperation on health and worked together with dialogue partners in the ASEAN Health Cooperation. The ASEAN is giving a high priority to the fight against COVID-19

and engaging in close, active collaboration with its regional partners and the international community. Besides ASEAN leader summits, the region's youth, health, and sports sectors are all raising awareness of COVID-19. One example included campaign collaboration between the ASEAN Secretariat, the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) and national football associations of ASEAN member states. The campaign aims to slow down the spread of the virus and enhance the physical, mental, and social wellbeing of the ASEAN Community during and after the pandemic. Furthermore, she stressed that enhanced multilateralism in addressing COVID-19 was very important to support and achieve the regional pandemic-response goals. Lastly, she stated that ASEAN's overall approach to the situation has been based on coordination and collaboration in the community and government context. ASEAN leaders' regional policies and commitments have paved the way for ASEAN's overall COVID-19 response and recovery.

Ganbold Baasanjav first explained how the COVID-19 outbreak threatened many aspects of society, including political, community, health, food, and economic security. Stronger multilateral coordination is needed to protect societies from instability in these areas. COVID-19 told us that no country is safe until all are free from the pandemic. The mismatch between multilateral challenges and solutions appears in many areas. He quoted Antonio Guterres, the UN Secretary-General, "We have a surplus of multilateral challenges and a deficit of multilateral solutions." He mentioned that in many countries, the pandemic extended international cooperation beyond the "development cooperation" framework. Outreach is becoming diverse and new actors are involved. COVID-19 is a common and tangible threat to health security, and has created some momentum for global and regional approaches to respond to the pandemic. For instance, strengthening existing mechanisms can be seen in the WHO's COVID-19 strategic plan and new multilateral mechanisms, such as the COVAX facility. He believes that nations are leveraging the support they give through a multilateral framework when facing common threats like this pandemic. During COVID-19, we have learned that strengthening support for multilateral mechanisms, bilateral support aligned with the concept of multilateralism, and strengthening regional cooperation are vital in development cooperation.

Anuradha Chenoy explained development cooperation and multilateralism in Asia—specifically through an Indian lens. Multilateralism provides public and common goods, but she believes that multilateral institutions need to be nurtured and reformed, and answers always sought so the best practices can leverage resources, accelerate policy responses and mobilize political support. During the 1990s and 2000s, development assistance was presented as mutually beneficial and recipient-driven, with knowledge sharing, technology transfer, finance and monetary cooperation, and low interest loans. She mentioned that the South-South methodology has changed the narrative of development assistance and aid, but it is time to reconsider some terms in the interest of strengthening multilateralism. She believes that now is the right time to increase partnership between multilateral institutions and civil society. Civil society participation should be considered more seriously, as the relationship between multilateral institutions and business is much stronger. She also stated that strengthening civil society is essential for a healthy democracy,

participation, and positive multilateralism.

Renzo Guinto introduced ASEAN's challenges related to rebalancing global health in the post-COVID world. He mentioned that since Southeast Asian countries already have experience with and learned lessons from other infectious diseases, they were able to effectively respond early to the pandemic unlike the rest of the world, and expressed hope that through this lesson regional health governance would develop further. Even though ASEAN countries had remarkable achievement in responding early, the "COVIDization" of health led to a variety of problems. Priorities changed, resources were diverted, finances were depleted, activities postponed, the workforce overburdened, and fragilities exposed. Dr. Guinto emphasized the importance of looking beyond the health sector, into the sectors of agriculture, the environment, education, migration, security, trade, and investment. There are many bilateral and multilateral diplomacy activities for global health, but he believes we need to think about the rationale for foreign policy and multilateral cooperation on health: security, development, global public goods, and human rights. We need to look at infrastructure as well, because it is difficult to expect good regional health cooperation if the institutions are not there. Dr. Guinto concluded by emphasizing Southeast Asia also needs its own Center for Disease Control (CDC), to coordinate health efforts across the region.

Questions & Discussion

There was a question for **Rodora Babaran** about what ASEAN leaders are doing in terms of associative blueprint and collaborative works, so the region can recover and move forward together as an integrated team. She explained that an ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework has been adopted to move forward together and plan implementation. It focuses on improving various sectors, such as enhancing the health system, strengthening human security, maximizing inter-ASEAN market and broader economic integration, and accelerating an inclusive digital transformation for a future that is more sustainable and resilient.

Ganbold Baasanjav explained that the COVID-19 pandemic has showed the fragility of interconnection between nation states. However, concerns over multilateralism were already there before the pandemic, which is why the UN Assembly in 2018 adopted a resolution on the International Day for Multilateralism and Diplomacy for Peace. At the country-level coordination, he mentioned the importance of cross-agency collaboration and that the UN has recently strengthened the UN Country Team and Resident Coordinator for improving joint planning and implementation of work.

Anuradha Chenoy shared her thoughts about the current status of development assistance cooperation, pointing out its suitability to recipient nations as being the most important thing.

The definitions of development assistance and what it looks like shouldn't come only from the givers. This is why multilateral communications are vital. We need balance to link such aid with multilateral agencies, with the SDGs, and with social protection. There is also need for synergy between these elements and to work outside the box—rethinking and changing the narratives while working within the framework.

There were also questions for **Renzo Guinto** about whether the leadership in Asian countries can come together to create a global road map to ensure equitable access to vaccines and medicines, not only for COVID-19 but other pandemics in the future, and how the region can do better in this sense. Dr. Guinto pointed out that we should all remember that protecting health is beyond a single vaccine, and unequal access to vaccines can result in new forms of inequality. He is optimistic and believes that Asian countries can come together regarding purchasing, coming up with better health mechanisms, and ensuring equitable distribution. However, the leadership is not there yet. It is not a competition and the most important thing must be remembered: global solidarity over individual Asian countries.

Annex

Participants

Session I

Speakers Sultana Afroz

Honourable Secretary and CEO of PPP Authority. Ms. Sultana Afroz, Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh, joined the Public Private Partnership Authority (PPPA) as CEO. Her work history includes hiring by the Bangladesh Civil Service, Administration Cadre in December 1989. Prior to her current assignment she worked as Additional Secretary and Chief of United Nations Wing in the Economic Relations Division (ERD) of Bangladesh's Ministry of Finance. She served as a diplomat (Economic Counsellor) in the Bangladeshi Embassy in Rome and was also Alternate Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to UN Agencies based in Rome—the FAO, IFAD & WFP. Ms. Afroz was an Executive Board Director of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and has served as Charge d'affaires in the Bangladeshi Embassy in Rome. She also served in a variety of capacities in field administration and government ministries, including the Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Food & Disaster Management, Ministry of Women & Children Affairs, and the Ministry of Primary & Mass Education. She was a core group member of the Government of Bangladesh Private Sector Development Project (PSD), which promotes development of the private sector in Bangladesh.

She obtained a master's degree in Public Administration from the Kennedy School of Government (KSG), Harvard University, USA in 1996, and completed her MSS and BSS (Honours) in sociology from the University of Dhaka.

Speakers Huck-ju Kwon

President of Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation (KAIDEC).

Dr. Kwon Huck-ju is a professor at the Graduate School of Public Administration at Seoul National University. Currently, he is active in the areas of international development cooperation and relevant policy as President of the Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation (KAIDEC), a leading research institution on international development. He is also a member of the Committee for International Development Cooperation, the top governmental policy instrument (under the Prime Minister's Office), which decides on Korea's major official development assistance (ODA) policies. Dr. Kwon has also served in a variety of policy advisory roles for several government organizations such as the Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission, and international development organizations including The World Bank, the Asian Development Bank Institute, the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Pacific, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In addition, he has written his own books, chapters in other books, and journal articles with a specific focus on policy development processes. Dr. Kwon obtained his bachelor's and master's degrees in Political Science from Seoul National University and his PhD degree in Politics (Social Policy) from Oxford University.

Speakers WANG Chen

Assistant Research Fellow, Institute of International Development Cooperation, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC). Ms. Wang has more than 8 years of experience in development cooperation and global health policy research, policy design and project management. She has led or participated in a series of research and consultancy tasks, including but not limited to reforms of China's foreign aid, comparative analysis of foreign aid systems and mechanisms and health aid strategy and innovation. She worked as in-house consultant in 2014 and 2016 at the former Department of Foreign Assistance at China's Ministry of Commerce. Ms. Wang graduated from Peking University Health Science Center with double BAs and from Columbia University School of Public Health with a Master's in Public Health.

Moderator Anthea Mulakala

Senior Director, International Development Cooperation, The Asia Foundation. Anthea Mulakala is an accomplished development leader, manager, and policy specialist with more than 25 years' experience living and working in Asia. She has led and managed diverse teams, directly and remotely, to deliver high impact programs in reproductive health, conflict prevention and peace building, governance, and regional cooperation. Over the last decade she has honed her expertise on Asian development cooperation, particularly understanding how rising powers, such as China and India, are transforming the 21st century aid and development landscape. In addition

to developing and implementing programs, she also writes, publishes, and speaks extensively on these issues. Prior to the Asia Foundation, she worked for The World Bank, UK DFID, the City of Melbourne, and South Asia Partnership. In 2015 she founded MakanLah!, a Malaysian social enterprise which addresses the crisis of childhood obesity and poor nutrition in Malaysia.

Session II

Speakers Daeshik JO

Secretary General, Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation (KCOC).

Mr. Daeshik Jo is currently, Secretary-General of the KCOC, a network of Korean NGOs working in international development and humanitarian assistance. Prior to joining civil society, he was a career diplomat, serving as Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Canada (2015-2017) and Deputy Minister for Planning and Coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) (2012-2015). With a profound interest in poverty and development in developing countries, he has extensive experience at development cooperation. He has served as a volunteer and board member of a variety of NGOs and held a number of positions within Korean government ministries and Korean embassies during his diplomatic career. After beginning with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1984, Mr. Jo served as Director of International Cooperation at the Office of Planning for Light-Water Reactor Project (KEDO), Minister and Consul-General of the Korean embassy in Sweden and Singapore (2003-2009), Director-General for Public Diplomacy with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2009-2006), and more recently, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Libya (2011-2018). He has received the Order of Service Merit twice from the ROK Government: in 2008 and 2013. He holds a master's degree in Sociology from USC (University of South Carolina, USA) and a BA in Sociology from Korea University.

Speakers Huang Haoming

Acting President and Professor of China Global Philanthropy Institute. Dr. Haoming Huang is currently the Acting President and a professor of China Global Philanthropy Institute (CGPI), which he joined in June 2017. Since October 2016, Dr. Huang has also been chairman of the China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO), which he joined in 1998 as Deputy Executive Director before becoming Executive Director and legal person of CANGO (in Beijing) in 1999. In addition to his position at CANGO, Dr. Huang is also a professor at the NGO Research Center at Tsinghua University, and professor of the School of Public Policy and Management at Beijing University of Aeronautics & Astronautics, and professor at the China National School of Administration. He holds a bachelor in engineering of Mining Engineering from Liaoning Technical University (1983), a master's degree in Public Policy & Management from Carnegie Mellon University (1995) and a PhD in Economy & Management of Technology from Tianqin University (2014).

Speakers Jahnabi Phookan

President of FLO, the Women's Wing of FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry). Jahnabi Phookan is the National President of FICCI Ladies Organization (FLO), the women's wing of the apex industry body, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI). Representing over 8,000 women entrepreneurs and professionals, FLO works aggressively towards promoting economic empowerment and equal opportunities for women. As President of FLO, Jahnabi leads the organisation in its focus towards establishing new growth avenues for empowering women with entrepreneurship capabilities and professional excellence that will enable them to take up new challenges and avail new opportunities in the digital age. Jahnabi is an entrepreneur, and co-founder of two National Tourism Award-winning companies: Jungle Travels India and Assam Bengal Navigation Company under JTI Group. Her companies encompass travel & hospitality – boutique river cruises, specialized small group tours, tea and textiles – all of which empower young people's livelihoods, especially women and their communities.

Speakers Kyong Yong Song

President, The Korea Social Value and Solidarity Foundation. Rev. Kyong Yong Song is President of The Korea Social Value and Solidarity Foundation, the first social finance wholesale fund ever established in Korea. He is also chairperson of Nanum/Miare, which is a registered charity in Korea working on social housing, community ownership and issues around homelessness. He is a priest with the Diocese of Seoul and the Anglican Church of Korea. Rev. Song played a key part in the National Basic Living Security Act, which was a major leap in the social welfare system in Korea. As an established thought leader and respected practitioner on the social economy and social innovation, he has advised governments, multilateral organizations, communities and enterprises throughout the world. He has served as President of the Seoul Social Economy Network, a "network of networks" of social economy organizations in Korea. He has led many advisory groups for government, including the Social Economy Policy Planning Group for the Seoul Metropolitan Government. He has also served as chairperson of the Global Social Economy Forum, one of the largest international gatherings of local governments and civil society networks promoting the social and solidarity economy.

Moderator Woojin Jung

Assistant Professor, Core Faculty, Global Health Institute at Rutgers University. Dr. Woojin Jung is Assistant Professor of the Global Health Institute at Rutgers University. Dr. Jung's research focuses on development aid policy as an instrument to alleviate global poverty. She applies data science techniques to examine the relationship between poverty and aid, particularly in fragile states. Her research uses three lenses to evaluate the extent to which aid activity is suited to the needs of aid recipients: a nuanced poverty assessment at the global level; a case analysis of project design at the country level; and a granular evaluation at the community level. In her recent

work, she combines artificial intelligence with satellite imagery to measure poverty and highlight features relating to the distribution of aid. Her work has been advanced through a Masters in Public Policy program at Harvard and a PhD in Social Welfare/Development Engineering at UC Berkeley with the support of the National Science Foundation. Dr. Jung is a recipient of the 2020 Society for Social Work and Research Outstanding Social Work Doctoral Dissertation Award and has published in World Development and other interdisciplinary development journals. She has served on the editorial board of the Korean Association for Public Administration and as an ad-hoc reviewer for journals such as Social Indicators Research. Her experience with multi- and bilateral development agencies (UNICEF NY, KOICA), research institutes (Harvard Malcolm Winner Center for Social Policy), and grassroots organizations (Nari Gunjan) in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa directly informs her research and teaching.

Session III

Speakers Rodora Babaran

Director of Human Development, ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Department of the ASEAN Secretariat. Ms. Rodora Turalde-Babaran has been Director of Human Development with the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Department of the ASEAN Secretariat since September 2014, where she is responsible for managing the overall, multifaceted operations of the Human Development Directorate and its four divisions—Health Division, Education, Youth and Sports Division, Labor and Civil Service Division, and the Poverty Eradication and Gender Division. Ms. Rodora obtained her master’s degree in Development Management from the Asian Institute of Management and her Bachelor of Science in Social Work from University of the Philippines.

Speakers Ganbold Baasanjav

Head of UNESCAP East and North-East Asia Office. Dr. Ganbold Baasanjav is the Head of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) East and North-East Asia Office based in Incheon, Republic of Korea. Prior to serving in UNESCAP, Dr. Ganbold has worked extensively for the government of Mongolia, both within the country (Foreign Ministry) as well as abroad in a diplomatic capacity. He was most recently the Ambassador-at-large for Sustainable Development at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia (2018-2019). Prior to this, he served as Mongolian Ambassador to the Republic of Korea (2013-2018), Director-General of the Asia and Pacific Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia (2008-2013), and Mongolian Ambassador to Vietnam (2004-2008). Dr. Ganbold has also served as State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia (2001-2003) and as Director-General of the Public Affairs Department at the Ministry of External Relations of Mongolia (1998-2000). His earlier career includes overseas diplomatic assignments with the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang, DPR of Korea (1989-1993). Dr. Ganbold was also a part-time lecturer and Dean of the Department of International Relations, School of Foreign Service, at the National University of Mongolia (1997-

2001). He earned his BA in International Relations from Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO), an MA in Political Science from the University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA and a PhD in Law from Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in the Republic of Korea.

Speakers Anuradha Chenoy

Former Dean, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Prof. Anuradha M. Chenoy is a professor and former Dean (retired) of the School of International Studies at JNU. She has served as Chairperson of the Centre for Russian and Central Asian Studies and Director of the UGC Area Studies Program and Chairperson of the Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (Research of Information Systems) in 2013-2020. She has done short term consultancies with organizations like UNESCO, UN Peacekeepers, International Committee of the Red Cross, Action Aid, Asia Europe People's Forum, and Women in International Security and Peace. Prof. Chenoy has authored many books and many research papers on a wide range of issues for referred journals. Her books include: *Militarism and Women in South Asia*, Kali Books, New Delhi, 2002; *The Maoist and Other Armed Conflicts*, Penguin, 2010 [Co-authored with Kamal Mitra Chenoy]; *Human Security: Concept and Implications*, 2006, Routledge, UK [Co-authored with Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh]; and "Countering Militarization, Building Peace: The Intersectionality of SCR1325 and the Responsibility to Protect" (2011).

Speakers Renzo Guinto

Director of Global Health Program, St. Luke's Medical Center College of Medicine, the Philippines.

Renzo Guinto (MD DrPH) is Associate Professor at the Practice of Global Public Health and Inaugural Director of the Global Health Program at St. Luke's Medical Center College of Medicine in the Philippines. He is also Chief Planetary Doctor of PH Lab – a "glocal think-and-do tank" for advancing the health of both people and the planet. An Obama Foundation Asia-Pacific Leader and Aspen Institute New Voices Fellow, Renzo is member of several groups including the Lancet–Chatham House Commission on Improving Population Health post COVID-19 based at the University of Cambridge, the Editorial Advisory Board of The Lancet Planetary Health, the Forum on Climate Change and Health of the World Innovation Summit for Health in Qatar, and the Lancet One Health Commission based at the University of Oslo. He has served as consultant for various organizations including the World Health Organization, The World Bank, USAID, the International Organization for Migration, and the Philippine Department of Health. Dr. Renzo obtained his Doctor of Public Health from Harvard University and his Doctor of Medicine from University of the Philippines Manila.

Moderator Nandita Baruah

Country Representative, The Asia Foundation India. Nandita Baruah is The Asia Foundation's country representative in India, and formerly served as deputy country representative in Nepal. She has over 25 years of professional experience working on gender, human rights, labor migration and human trafficking issues in South and Southeast Asia. She has headed South

Asia regional programs on gender-based violence, human trafficking and migration and rural development and worked as Gender Advisor to the CIDA in India and as the South Asia Regional Gender Fund Manager. She was the Regional Coordinator for the UN Women's anti-trafficking program and the UNODC UN-GIFT program. She has served with USAID India as the regional anti-trafficking and gender specialist. In these roles Ms. Baruah worked to support national governments and civil society partners to design and deliver programs that effectively address the core socio-economic and political dimension of development through a rights-based and gender-equitable framework. She has worked in India, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Nepal.